

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.65

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 7, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 80, 2 p.m. 82. Humidity 82.

August 7, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 85. Humidity 85.

2868 庚戌年六月廿四日

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

五十四年七月八日

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

THE WAR.

REPORTED GERMAN REVERSES.

FRENCH VICTORY IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Two German Warships Captured and One Sunk.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Reported Violation of the Neutrality of Switzerland.

Aug. 5 8 m.

At the French frontier town of Mont Blandin it is reported that the Germans have violated the neutrality of Switzerland.

Aug. 5 12 25 p.m.

A Brussels telegram says the inhabitants of Vise (Belgium) have fled to Maestricht. The Germans have reached Halle, Repimster and Lamouchamps and certain forts along the Meuse are ablaze.

The German Ambassador Leaves London.

Aug. 5 12 25 p.m.

The British Government has arranged for a special vessel to convey Prince Lichnowsky (the German Ambassador in London) and his staff.

Dutch Territory Violated.

Aug. 6 5 40 a.m.

The Germans, hindered by broken bridges and railways, have gone northward and have violated Dutch territory at Tilburg. They crossed the Meuse at Eyden. The Tenth Corps is at Eyden, the Seventh at Verviers, and the Sixth at a place unknown.

Towns in Flames.

Vise and Argenteau are in flames. It is reported that the Germans, who set fire to both towns, decimated the population of Vise.

German Troops Marching Towards Liege.

A hundred thousand Germans are marching towards Liege. A German man has been killed.

Germans Repulsed by Belgians.

4 30 a.m.

It is reported at Brussels that the Belgian troops repulsed the Germans in the fighting near Liege. Many Belgians were wounded. Liege and Namur Bombaraded.

Aug. 5 8 55 a.m.

A Brussels telegram says it is reported that the bombardment of Liege and Namur has begun.

[Liege is on the Meuse, just about the point where the hills on its left bank come to an end, and immediately below the place where the valleys of the Vesdre and Ourthe on the right bank afford routes for roads and railways, the one E. to Verviers, the other S. through the Ardennes 64 m. E.S.E. of Brussels. The city is not strongly fortified.]

Namur, the other city mentioned in the telegram, is the capital of the Belgian province of that name. It is situated 34 m. S.E. of Brussels and occupies an important position at the confluence of the Meuse and Sambre, whose valleys must always form the main lines of communication with the N.E. (Liege), the S. (Dinant and N.E. France) and W. (by the Sambre to Charleroi). The numerous sieges Namur has undergone have destroyed most of its ancient edifices.

FRENCH PLAY HAVOC IN NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Capture two German Cruisers and Sink a Gunboat.

Aug. 6 8 25 a.m.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Paris reports that a French naval squadron has captured the German cruiser Goeben and Breslau, and sunk the Panther (gunboat).

6 a.m.

A Reuter telegram from Algiers says it is reported that the French fleet has sunk the German cruiser Panther.

[The Panther was the warship concerned in the Agadir incident. She is a gunboat of 977 tons, built in 1901. Her armament consists of two 4.1 in. quick-firers.]

Germans Fall Back in Frontier Fight.

Aug. 6 1 40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that the Russian troops are in contact with the Germans along the greater portion of the frontier. The Germans on the Biala-Borzynia front fell back, burning the village over an enormous extent of country.

German Squadron in the Baltic.

Aug. 5 12 25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that nineteen German warships are off Memel and Libau (Baltic Sea).

British Declaration of War Against Germany.

Aug. 6 6 a.m.

It is officially announced that England declared war against Germany at 7 o'clock last evening.

[This cable was dispatched from London at 6 a.m. on August 6 and received in our office this morning.]

Wild Enthusiasm in London.

Aug. 6 4 30 a.m.

Reuter's announcement of the declaration of war, circulated broadcast at midnight, caused scenes of the wildest excitement. Trafalgar Square was impassable. The crowds were waving flags, and cheering and singing, went in processions to Buckingham Palace, where their Majesties appeared on the balcony and were given a tremendous ovation, which continued long after they had retired.

The British Cabinet.

Aug. 6 4 30 a.m.

The Daily Telegraph states that Lord Morley (Lord President of the Council), Mr. John Burns (President of the Board of Trade), and Mr. C.P. Trevelyan (Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Board of Education) have resigned, but that the two latter are reconsidering their decision.

Mr. Asquith Relieved by Lord Haldane.

Lord Haldane has been relieving Mr. Asquith of departmental work. It is believed that he will be appointed Secretary of State for War.

Lord Kitchener's Departure Again Cancelled.

Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt has been again cancelled.

The King's Message to the Navy.

Aug. 4 11 p.m.

His Majesty the King has sent a message to the Navy declaring his confidence in the Officers and men to revive and renew the Navy's old glories and that it will prove once again to be a sure shield in the hour of trial.

Japan to Discharge her Treaty Obligations.

Aug. 5 12 25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that it has been officially announced that if Great Britain is involved in the war, Japan will take measures to discharge her Treaty obligations.

[The Treaty of Alliance relates to the defence of the special interests of the two Powers in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.]

Roumania to Remain Neutral.

Aug. 5 12 25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bukarest states that it is officially announced that Roumania will remain neutral.

P. and O. Boat Train Service Stopped.

Aug. 6 4 30 p.m.

The Peninsular and Oriental boat trains to Marseilles and Brindisi have ceased to run.

Huge War Credit.

Aug. 5 4 15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith will tomorrow move in the House of Commons for a war credit of £100,000,000.

Bank Rate Reduction.

Mr. Lloyd George has announced that the Bank rate of discount will be reduced to 6 per cent.

President Wilson Offers Mediation.

Aug. 5 8 30 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that President Wilson offers his mediation in the European War.

Kitchener as Cabinet Minister.

Aug. 5 11 40 p.m.

Kitchener succeeds Mr. Asquith as Secretary of State for War.

DIARY OF WAR.

Development of the Crisis Step by Step.

June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tricolour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna.

July 3.—The semi-official Pesther Lloyd warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin) says it is responsible for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the Temps correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of P.S.-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Several semi-official Pesther Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragejevo.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this thing for seven and a half years. This is enough."

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 99. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szczakowa and Granitz. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England discount 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruiser Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

LATEST RESULTS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London. Received August 6.

Gloucestershire defeated Somerset at Bristol by one wicket.

Essex defeated Derbyshire at Derby by an innings and 131 runs.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire at Manchester by ten wickets.

The match between Surrey and Nottingham at Lord's was abandoned, pointless.

Middlesex drew with Hampshire at Southampton and scored three points on the first innings.

NAVAL NOTES.

DEFENCE OF BATTLESHIPS AGAINST SUBMARINES.

British Progress.

The Press reports of Sir John Biles's paper on the protection of battleships against submarine attack have not been very full, and it is therefore impossible to comment fully upon the distinguished naval architect's contribution to this important subject. In the main, however, as is natural from the standpoint of the designer, the suggestions he had to put forward were mainly of a defensive character; that is to say, they dealt with the battleship in actual contact with the torpedo, and hardly at all with the problem of attacking the vessel firing the torpedo, which is after all the most important point. The difficulty is to translate into underwater warfare the guiding principle of fleet actions, that the best protection of a battleship against its enemy is a heavy and well-directed gunfire, and not the piling on of side armour.

The discussion produced the usual plea in favour of the smaller battleship, and as Lord Brassey has been an advocate of "medium" displacements for many years it was not surprising to find him supporting the suggestion on this occasion. So far as one can gather, however, no new arguments in favour of reduced dimensions were adduced. The principal of these are two: first, that it is unwise to put "too many eggs into one basket," and second, that the small ship offers a smaller target than the big. There are, however, fallacies in both. In the first place, the big ship can be more efficiently armoured, and sub-divided and generally more strongly built, than the small, and will require a correspondingly greater amount of knocking about to put her out of action. In the second place, the unit of material strength is not the ship, but the gun; and one ship with twelve guns offers a far smaller target (and is able to make much more effective use of its armament) than two ships with six guns apiece.

The Gospel of Attack.

It is generally believed—though, of course, one cannot write with certitude of a matter which is properly regarded as confidential—that the battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class are protected by underwater armour over their vital parts, that is, between the extreme turrets. It is further believed that these ships are triple-hulled; in other words, that three successive skins must be penetrated under water before the vitals and the main compartments of the ships are reached. This would be on the lines of the suggestion adduced in a paper read at the United Service Institution in 1911 by Baron Roenne, although there is no reason to believe that the Admiralty have adopted the theories which guided the Russian nobleman in his suggestions for the detailed arrangements of the underwater protection.

Indeed, the British Admiralty is less concerned with defence

against the torpedo than with the attack of the submarine torpedo boat; and although the former, under present conditions, is by no means a detail to be ignored, it is obvious that the only true solution of the problem is to be found, not in passive defence against the weapon, but in the active attack of the vessel which carries it; and it is upon these lines that the Admiralty is mainly working. How far they have advanced is a point on which many people would like to be informed. A faint suggestion of what has been done, however, may be deduced from the fact that in our latest ships torpedoes are not being fitted, while at the end of 1911 Baron Roenne could correctly describe these as the "principal means for protecting warships against torpedoes."

Hospital Ships.

In view of what has, most unfortunately, happened to the hospital ship Maine, it is an excellent thing that the Admiralty have realised the necessity of attaching a hospital ship to every modern fleet of vessels, built to lie in the line and bear the brunt of the first clash of naval arms. It is obvious to the merest tyro in naval affairs that the loss of life and limb in a stand-up fight between two Dreadnought fleets, if only moderate marksmanship is attained, will be such as makes one shudder to think about. Yet facts have to be faced, and practical provision made for things that are likely to happen under the present conditions of naval warfare with lethal weapons whose destroying power is double that of the weapons used in the latest sea fight between Japanese and Russian admirals.

A hospital ship attached to each division of the Home Fleet, and for such fleets as those in the Mediterranean and in China, is therefore no longer a luxury but a necessity; and we hope that the ships that are now being built, or converted, for such purposes by the British Admiralty, will be added to until all the necessities set out above are provided for.

The lighting efficiency of a fleet, after its first action, has to be thought of as well as the attention due to wounded and dying men, and no fleet is in an efficient fighting condition if her decks are strewn with dead and dying.

The recent remarks in the Globe, about the possibility of the men on the lower deck securing direct representation at the Admiralty, through a body of lower deck men, elected by their respective classes, and presided over by a ranker lieutenant or commissioned warrant officer, appear to have directed the attention of both the men and the authorities to this solution of a very vexed and delicate question. To many of the leaders of lower deck societies some such solution would be particularly agreeable, since it is considered that it is far better that the men should send their own active service representatives to explain their grievances, and give their advice as to the care, than that this work should be left to the growing army of journalists who are getting a living by exploiting lower deck grievances, and what they believe to be the ignorance and simplicity of the fleet men as a body.

Not long ago the public was asked to believe by some of these penmen that the Navy was in a state of simmering mutiny, and books were written to prove that statement. Needless to say that this was quite incorrect and a libellous inference on the officers and men of the fleet which time has dispelled. But it would in future avoid any temporary anxiety in such matters if there were representatives of each class of rating at Whitehall, in close touch with the officials of lower deck societies, who could at once give the Admiralty a true idea of the real state of feeling towards any subject under discussion in the fleet or at Whitehall.—The Globe.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Roumania has declared neutrality.

Nineteen German warships are reported off Memel and Libau.

The P. and O. boat trains to Marseilles and Brindisi have ceased running.

Japan is to take measures to discharge her Treaty obligations to Great Britain.

It is reported that the Belgian troops have repulsed the Germans in fighting near Liege.

There were great demonstrations in London when the declaration of war was announced.

Lord Morley, Mr. John Burns and Mr. Trevelyan are said to have resigned.

It is reported that the Germans have begun a bombardment of Liege and Namur.

In a message to the Navy, King George declares his confidence in the officers and men.

It is reported that Germany has violated the neutrality of Switzerland.

The Germans are said to have gone northward from Liege and to have violated Dutch territory.

One hundred thousand Germans are stated to be marching on Liege.

The Russian troops are in contact with the Germans along the greater portion of the frontier.

Vise and Argenteau are reported in flames, the Germans being said to have set fire to both places.

It is reported from Paris that a French detachment has captured the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sunk the Panther.

NEWS.

Further war proclamations are published in this issue.

A character sketch of Mr. Winston Churchill appears to-day.

General news and the report of a speech by Sir A. Conan Doyle on the cultivation of Imperialism will be found on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2, log book on page 6, and commercial news on page 9.

Some biographical details of Sir John French and Vice-Admiral Jellicoe will be found on page 4.

The judgment of the Chief Justice in the China Fire Insurance Company's petition will be found in this issue.

The Government officially denies the rumour of an Anglo-German naval engagement in the North Sea.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

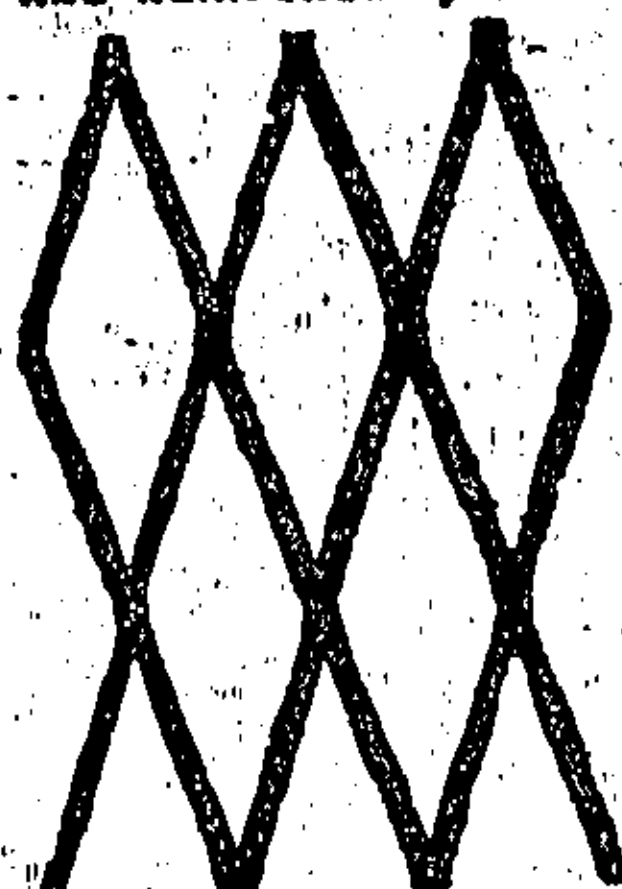
Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Saturday August 22.
H.K. and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Shareholders' Meeting, City Hall—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The War and Business.
For the time being business in the East is completely disorganised by the war, but there is no occasion as yet for the extreme pessimism expressed by many business men. The sharp rise which took place in exchange yesterday is an indication of what may be expected if the British Navy continues to fulfil her role of Mistress of the Seas. Mr. Lloyd George has declared that British trade will be maintained at all hazards, which implies that the British Navy will waste no time in driving all menaces to trade from the high seas. As regards the Far East, the dislocation of sea traffic is expected to be of short duration. The run upon the Banks, made mostly by nervous natives, is a most foolish proceeding. There is no question of the Banks' ability to withstand the strain and to take out deposits in silver at the present rate of exchange is attended with heavy loss. Leading business men regard the present deadlock with some little satisfaction. Provided that it is not unduly protracted, they consider it a splendid medium for reducing the huge accumulations of stocks at Shanghai and Hongkong which have glutted the market for many months.

Daily Press.

Scientific Inaccuracy.

The Chinese lack of scientific accuracy is proverbial, and makes itself felt in every walk of life. There are few of us who have not suffered from the cook who thinks an extra ounce or so of some ingredient can not make much difference to the sweet he is preparing, or from the countryman whose nearest estimate of a distance is that it is "several tens of li" or "ten li and several more," and the same failing can be traced in every rank of society up to the officials at the Board of Finance who juggle so lightly with millions of dollars—on paper. A defect that is so universal as to be a national characteristic must have a definite cause, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that there must be some connection between this trait and the old educational system, which gave no encouragement to the development of mathematical habits of thought. An illustrative parallel is provided by the legend current in England that clergymen are, as a rule, unbusinesslike, and in this case the same cause is discoverable; but if the amount of mathematical and financial lore absorbed by the legendary and divinity scholar of Oxford is small, it would far outweigh the sum total possessed by the whole of the members of the House of former days.

China Mail.

The War.

Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons makes it absolutely clear that Great Britain has joined in the conflict solely because of the fact that Belgium's neutrality has not been observed by Germany. It is interesting to note that Germany bases her act of invasion of Belgian territory on "absolutely unimpeachable information" of France's intention to attack her through Belgian territory. This may or may not be the case; what is certain is that France had given an assurance to Britain and Belgium that she would not do so, as she intended to respect Belgium's neutrality. Germany's violation means, of course, that she has now the allied forces of Belgium, France and Great Britain to face in Belgium besides those of the Russians on her own frontier. It will be unquestionably a terrific struggle, for Germany's fighting machine is one of very high efficiency, and, numerically, probably stronger than the forces combined against her in Belgium. We must therefore be prepared to hear of disasters to, as well as triumphs of, our troops and those of our allies as well as of our Navy in its great struggle at present being waged in the North Sea.

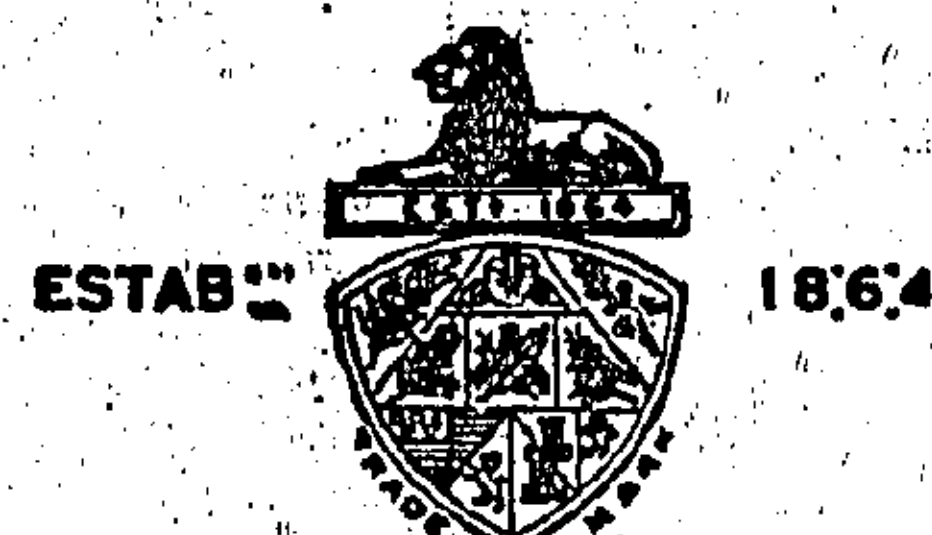
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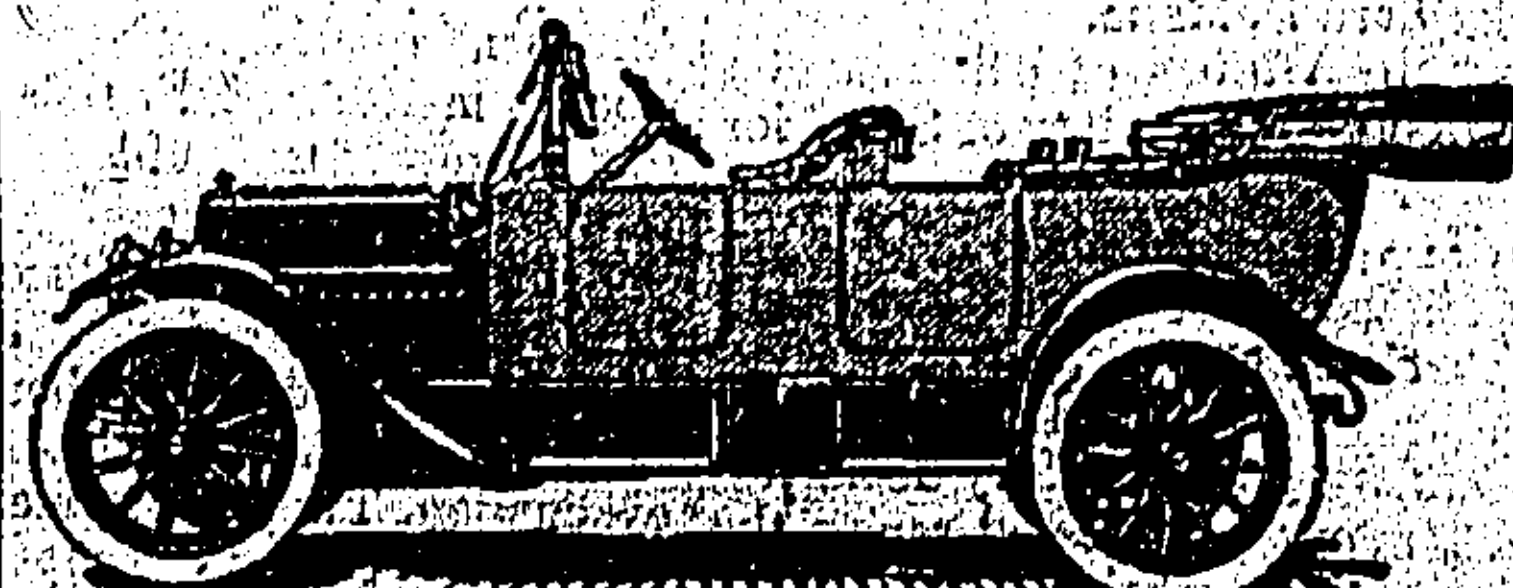
YOUR TYPIST IS AN EXCELLENT TYPIST BUT HE IS NOT A MECHANIC. DO NOT EXPECT HIM TO KEEP HIS MACHINE ALWAYS IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION. LET US DO IT FOR YOU AND SO INCREASE UTILITY IN YOUR OFFICE. PHONE US. WE DO THE NECESSARY TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION!!!

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GENERAL NEWS

Admiral of the Humber.
The elevation of the Mayoralty of Hull into a Lord Mayoralty makes it in a sense the first civic distinction in the country; for the Lord Mayor of Hull is also the Admiral of the Humber, and as such, says the *World*, is entitled to a salute whenever a ship of war goes into the Yorkshire river. When Sir Albert Rolit was Mayor of Hull he insisted on this right to a salute being recognised, and the Admiralty acknowledged the justice of his claim, so that now a Lord Mayoralty has been created. His Worship of Hull has not only this supreme civic title but the right to a salute from His Majesty's ships.

Drowning Person's Sensations.

Dr. William Gordon Luffman, of Great Charlotte-street, giving evidence at a Newington inquest on a nine-year-old boy who was drowned in a tank at Riddiagh's horse-yard, Blackfriars-road, described the sensation of drowning.

He had, he said, himself fallen into water and been partially drowned. A case of sudden and accident immersion in deep water, unconsciousness came to the non-swimmer before he had time to struggle, and death followed almost immediately. "There is," he added, no screaming—no crying out. Instantly the victim opens his mouth to shout "Help!" he gulps down water and remembers no more."

Manila Board to Appoint Filipino Veterinarian.

The need of a veterinary surgeon for the city of Manila was again brought to the attention of the municipal board when Isabelo de los Reyes urged that a Filipino be appointed to the position at a salary of P.3,200. He pointed out in his jocular way that very soon the Philippines would be independent and that the time was not to come before they had a Filipino broken in. "When we are independent," he said, "and have a war with Japan we shall be in a fix if we have no Filipino veterinary to care for our horses." The argument was decisive, and it was decided to appoint a Filipino if a suitable one could be found.

The Citizen's Duty.

A jurymen at the London Session told Mr. Allan Lawrie that he did not wish to shirk his duty as a citizen, but he would not work if he were expatriated. I have ten children my Lord," he added. "Enough," exclaimed the judge, "you have done your duty already. Go back to your work."

Chamberlain's Helpers.

The touching reference of Mr. Bonar Law to the wife of the dead statesman reminds us of the assistance which Mr. Chamberlain, like other public men, had from the women of his family. His first two wives were cousins, members of the Kendrick family, which has done, and is still doing, so much for Birmingham. His third wife, Mary Kendrick, came of the famous Bonar family. For 26 years she has shared with his daughter, Miss Beatrice Chamberlain, the great statesman's private life as well as helping him largely in connection with his public speeches and writings.

Three Philippine Towns Free of Plague.

A slight improvement in the malarial situation in the Philippines is noted in the weekly report issued by the bureau of agriculture for the period ended July 27. Reported free during that period are the towns of Baguio, La Union, San Fernando, Pangasinan, and Lingayen, Pangasinan, while Asingan, Pangasinan, is reported infected, leaving "towns gained" two, and "provinces gained" one. The number of new cases and deaths during the week ending July 18 is, respectively, 16 and 135, as against 103 and 140 in the preceding weekly report; a falling off in new cases of 24, and 5 deaths less. With the active work against the disease now being prosecuted in the field, a still lower showing is anticipated in the next report.

NOTICE

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TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

"CULTIVATE IMPERIALISM."

"I see a great oak, thousands of years old, shivering before a gale of cyclonic fury. The gaunt trunk strains with all its strength against the blasts, but the strong limbs break the force of the blow and battle valiantly to protect the mother stem."

"That tree is Britain; the limbs are the colonies. Will they be strong enough when the great day of the final struggle comes?" Thus spoke Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to a Canadian Club luncheon at Winnipeg recently.

"European nations are arming with an aggressiveness that commands attention," he declared, "and Britain's strength is none too strong."

"Coupled with this, the non-hood of the mother country is being drained. Whole villages are being denuded of their strong and hardy—for only the strong and hardy emigrate."

"Someone wrote me the other day suggesting that the reservists be sent to western Canada to farm and assist in upbuilding the country. Good Lord! And when a hostile army lands at Dover, even our fighting men have gone!"

"What is the remedy? Let the colonies forget their petty sectional quarrels. True, let us be Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irish, Protestants and Catholics—anything we like, but let us be members of the Empire first. 'Imperialism! That's the word. Preach it from the pulpit; teach it in the schools; splutter it through your newspapers—reading it everywhere.'"

"We visit Australia and we marvel at her strength. We come to Canada and we glory in her energy. And so with them all. But don't let the corrupting germ of dissension enter. Cling together, and the great oak with the sturdy, protecting limbs, will defy the shafts of jealous nations that seek to strike her down."

Judge on the Rights of Newspapers.

Mr. Justice Byles and Mr. Justice Avey, in the King's Bench Divisional Court last month refused a rule nisi for a writ of attachment against the proprietors and editors of the *East Anglian Times* and *Evening Star*, Ipswich. The application was made on behalf of Dr. C. H. Liebrand, whose counsel, Mr. Petrides, stated that the newspapers in question had printed garbled accounts of matters concerning his client, leaving out what was in his favour and setting out in full every thing favourable to his opponent.

Mr. Justice Byles, if "spicy" matter is given in evidence, in a Court of Justice, newspapers are entitled to report it.

Mr. Petrides agreed, but said they were not entitled to leave out everything in favour of Dr. Liebrand. The whole tendency of the articles was to bring him into contempt.

Mr. Justice Byles: You are supplying them with too much "copy." I really don't see what you have to complain about.

AKITA OIL OUTPUT.

Mr. Isobe, Director of the Mining Bureau, who has just travelled in Akita and the neighbourhood with Viscount Oura, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, is quoted in the *Mainichi* as having remarked in regard to the oil gush in Akita, prefecture, that when the oil flow at Kurokawa is restricted, oil will gush out at the rate of 0.810 koku (345,600 gallons) in 24 hours, but only about 200 koku is now being allowed to flow, and this oil, together with 400 or 500 koku from wells at other places, is sent to Tsuchiaki (about 3,000 koku daily) through a 4-inch iron pipe. When the laying of new pipes is completed, 10,000 koku may be sent. There are now four oil reservoirs with a capacity of 140,000 koku—120,000 koku at Tsuchiaki, 10,000 koku each at Kurokawa and Fukuoka. One of 300,000 koku is now being constructed at Tsuchiaki and one for 20,000 koku at Kurokawa. The Company had a scheme on foot to establish a large oil refinery at Tsuchiaki. At first at the No. 5 well at Kurokawa, where the gush occurred, the outflow amounted to over 10,000 koku in 24 hours, but now it has declined to 8,000 koku, and the flow may decrease further as time passes. The deposit of oil at Kurokawa and neighbourhood is very rich; all the wells are being worked with satisfactory results, and equal success may be expected at the new wells to be sunk. Since the oil gush was reported at Kurokawa, the petroleum boom has been running very high in Akita prefecture. During last month 96 applications were made for prospecting for oil wells; many more were expected to come.

Dies on his way home.

Wort was received in Manila last week that Mr. Horace G. Wickorham, who left for the United States on the *Jano*, transatlantic, died on July 1, at sea. Mr. Wickorham, who was for many years connected with the telegraph division of the bureau of posts, left in poor physical condition suffering from sprue, which, it is understood, was the cause of his death. He was at one time an inspector in the telegraph division of the Customs, and for several years prior to his departure was stationed at San Fernando, Pampanga province.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"GREET YOU ALWAYS EVERYWHERE."

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to open you.

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FOR EACH INSERTION

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Part of First Floor of No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central. Immediate Possession. Also 1 Motor Boat for sale. Apply—
DRAGON CYCLE CO.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E." No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply OHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Sharnep, Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

TO LET.—Queen's Building—the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET FURNISHED.

TO LET.—No. 5, Morrison Hill. The above to let with immediate possession—4 Bathrooms Drawing & Dining Rooms fully furnished. Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Shift Engineer required from September 1st, from 4 p.m. to Midnight shift in Electric Generating Station. Salary \$200.00 per month. No quarters.—APPLY CHINA LIGHT & POWER Co., Ltd., Generating Station, Kowloon.

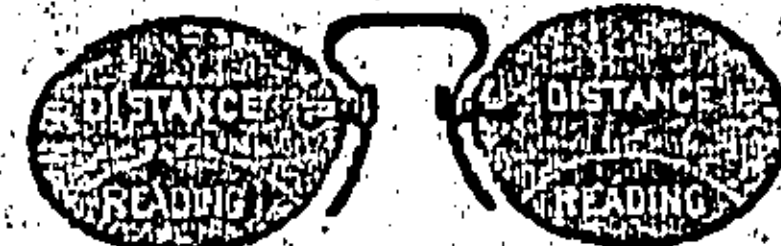
WANTED.—European, absolutely free from military service, seeks position as assistant in a mercantile firm or in a bank. SAVOYARD, c/o, "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Large American horse—gaited hack, and also a China pony, property of Lieut. Moses, being sold on account of owner returning home. Apply Kennedy's Horse Repository.

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6 Seater, fully equipped, \$1,800 Hongkong Currency.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents, 4, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS

AT YOUR SERVICE.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

CURE FOR

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\$1.50 A TIN

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"JAQUES"

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OFFICE, No. 36, Des Vaux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

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PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

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MARTIN'S**APIOL & STEEL****PILLS**

A French remedy for all irregularities, menstrual and in women, a sure cure for all diseases of the system, and a most effective means of restoring health and vigor. These pills are the most reliable and most effective of all the pills ever made. They are sold in all the leading drug stores and by all the leading chemists.

MARTIN'S**APIOL & STEEL****PILLS**

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THE NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY advise that the following stores have agreed not to sell "Milkmaid" Sweetened Condensed Milk (Blue Label) at more than 20 cents per tin:—

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
French Store
Kau-nie & Son
The Kowloon Dispensary
The Sincere Company
The Sun Company
Tak Cheong
Kwong Hing
Lai Teck Cheong
Chan Yuen
Bo Sang Wo
Kwong Fook Kee
Kwong Fook Cheong
Wo Fat
Ts Chong
Wai Loong
Kwong Hip Shing
Ah Young & Co.
Kwan Tai
Tai Shing
Cheong Tai
Sung Tai
Nam Hing Loong

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Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.
For the BATH and TOILET, in three strengths: Strong Medical,
Medium and Toilet.

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

An invaluable and most effective remedy. Immediately
allays the irritation.

WATSON'S

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER.

An exquisite Perfume. Put up in Elegant Bottles, makes a delight-
ful adjunct to the Toilet.

"WE LIKE YOUR LAVENDER WATER BETTER THAN ANY
OTHER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET IN ENGLAND. (Recent
Testimonial.)"

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be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportionally. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
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messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamoon,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth,
and print the news without fear or favour.

向本報館接洽廣告刊例及訂閱辦法

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

Hongkong, as an important naval and military centre, has a
special concern in the great war which has brought Great Britain
and Germany into deadly conflict. The might of our armed forces
in the Far East is centred here; hence all eyes will be fastened on
us to see what those forces can do when it comes to actual warfare.
Year by year huge sums have been spent on Hongkong's naval and
military detachments, and on the defence works of the Colony; now
the time has come to apply the final test of efficiency and readiness.
The periodical mobilisations, of course, provide those at the head
of the forces with good indications of the true state of affairs, but the
general public naturally knows nothing of these facts, nor does it
expect to. There is, however, one point which has always made a
strong impression so far as the naval men on the China Station are
concerned—that is the fine showing which the Squadron has almost
invariably made in the gunnery tests. British naval marksmanship
in the Far East is of an exceedingly high standard.

At a time like this, people almost unconsciously set themselves
wondering whether or not the Colony is safe. They need have no
fear on these grounds, for there is ample reason for believing that
Hongkong is ready for every and any emergency. Our military
forces are keen and alert; they are also splendidly organised.
Hongkong is able to rely on a fine body of British and Indian
troops, including a regiment, in the Duke of Cornwall's Light
Infantry, which has a fine record of war service to its credit. And,
if the "Duke's" and the other troops are called on, they may be
depended upon to uphold the glorious traditions of the past. It is
generally accepted also that our naval squadron here is now at a
high pitch of efficiency. The men, we know, are of the tough and
hardy type; the ships are modern and thoroughly well
suited to the conditions in this part of the world. With
these facts before us, therefore, we can look ahead
in confidence and in the happy assurance that all should
be well. And we believe that this represents the general feeling
of the public of the Colony.

One cannot help having noticed the undertone of confidence
which marks Proclamation No. 6 by His Excellency the Governor,
which we published in extenso on Wednesday. It states that the
Navy will guard the Colony from an attack by the enemy in force,
while the present strength of the defences and garrison of the for-
tress make unlikely a raid by predatory cruisers. All necessary
measures, however, are being taken to defeat such a raid should it
eventuate; and the Government expresses the hope that the confi-
dence of the people will be shown by their proceeding with their
ordinary business as in time of peace. That is sound, wholesome
advice, which should be heeded by everyone. There is no cause for
panic; there is every reason for quiet hope and confidence.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

One of today's telegrams
states that, on Britain becoming
involved in the war, Japan is
prepared to carry out her Treaty
obligations. It may be of inter-
est, therefore, to outline the main
points of the Treaty of Alliance
between Great Britain and
Japan. The objects of the
Alliance include the following:—
The consolidation and main-
tenance of the general peace in
the regions of Eastern Asia and
of India; the maintenance of the
territorial rights of the high
contracting parties in the regions
of Eastern Asia and of India,
and the defence of their special
interests in these regions. As to
how these objects are to be
carried out, the Treaty is most
definite.

Valuable Guarantees.

It prescribes that whenever,
in the opinion of either Great Britain
or Japan, any of the rights and
interests mentioned are in jeop-
ardy, the two Governments will
communicate with one another
fully and frankly and will consider
in common the measures which
should be taken to safeguard the
menaced rights or interests. An-
other article lays it down that, if
by reason of unprovoked attack
or aggressive action, either
contracting party should be
involved in war in defence of its
territorial rights or special inter-
ests, the other contracting party
will at once come to the assistance
of its ally, and will conduct war
in common, and make peace in
mutual agreement with it. These
obligations have never yet been
brought into active operation;
but they will now, if the occasion
arises. And they will, in that
event, prove of the utmost value.

More Chinese Rebellion Rumours.

Reports—whether exaggerated
or not it is impossible to gather
—continue to creep into Hong-
kong as to the doings of the rebel
leaders who brought about so
much trouble in Canton last year.
That these leaders are by no
means inactive, but are simply
waiting for chance opportunities,
the better-informed among the
Chinese have never denied; and
it now seems fairly certain that
at least a few of them are wan-
dering about in Canton, seeking
to spread dissension and carrying
about with them proclamations
purporting to come from Sun
Yat-sen, which urge the sacred
duty of revolt. We should be
earnestly glad to hear that such
agitators had been arrested and
dealt with according to law. It
will be noticed that the eternal
Sun Yat-sen's name is still used
as one wherewith to conjure, so
that, although the educated
Chinese have long lost faith in
him, it would appear that he and
the agitators are fairly confident
that there is still hope of his being
able to "spook" the more
ignorant.

Chinese in Hongkong.

It may have been noticed that,
during the past two days, there
has been quite an unusually small
number of police charges against
Chinese in Hongkong, and that
even those few were of a trifling
nature. Whether this fact points
to a sudden access of sense of
loyalty among local criminals or
merely to increased vigilance on
the part of the police, it is
equally satisfactory; and we hope
it may continue. It is comfort-
ing to all in the Colony, at a time
of stress like the present, to know
that the Hongkong Chinese are
under very different control from
that which obtained quite a few
years ago. Looking back at our
old files, it is a common thing to
find not only many cases of
audacious gang robbery, but any
number of attacks by bamboo-
armed coolies on the police, even
in the city itself and in broad
daylight. That such doings are
quickly becoming things of
the past reflects the very
greatest credit on the police.

NO WAR PRICES.

We are informed that The
Dairy Farm will not increase
their shop prices on supplies,
except with regard to ham and
bacon, this advance being occa-
sioned by the rate of exchange
and through the company having
to buy abroad at a higher rate of
exchange. The present situation
in the Colony will not affect Dairy
Farm prices.

Messrs. Whitesway Laidlaw &
Co. have also announced that
the situation in the Colony will not
cause any increase in their prices.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL HELL LET LOOSE.—Milton.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 83;
fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76;
fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s.
Panama Maru to-morrow.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph
published 29 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 30 published.

Beginning of Autumn.
To-morrow, according to the
Chinese calendar, is "The
Beginning of Autumn."

Clark Robbed.
A Chinese clerk of 109, Queen's
Road East has reported to the
police that yesterday some person
broke a lock off his door and stole
clothing etc. valued \$98.

Flood Relief Fund.
The Tung Wa Hospital Flood
Relief Fund now totals \$133,223.
The latest list includes \$53 from
the members of the Water Police
Station at Kowloon.

Happy Way of Putting it.
This case has been adjourned
sine die and two weeks after that,"
said Mr. Haywood amid laughter
at the Summary Court, when
endeavouring to have a day fixed
for hearing.

Coolie Injured.
A chair bearer has been sent
to the hospital suffering from
injuries to his right arm caused
by accidentally falling and break-
ing a glass bottle that he was
carrying under his arm.

Devanah's Cargo.
The cargo shipped from Hong-
kong by the a.s. Devanah on the
1st inst. included 150 bales of
waste silk for Manchester; 50
bales of waste silk; 19 packages
of tea; 120 bales of raw silk and
52 chests of Persian opium for
London; 114 bales of raw
silk for Lyons; and 210 bales of
raw silk and 30 cases of human
hair for Marseille.

ARCHBISHOP HARTY.

Involved in Lawsuit.

Says the Manila Bulletin:—

Archbishop Jeremiah J. Harty,
and the attorneys of the diocese,
Judge William Kincaid and
Philip C. Whitaker, are made
defendants in a civil suit for the
recovery of P. 22,000, which was
filed late on Monday in the court
of first instance by W. Borok, the
prominent real estate broker of
this city.

In the complaint it is alleged
that during the months of Sep-
tember and October, 1912, the
plaintiff, at the instance and
request of the defendants, Kincaid
and Whitaker, and acting upon
their representations that they
were the duly accredited repre-
sentatives of Archbishop Harty,
advanced money for the surveying
of certain lands near the Cemen-
terio del Norte, and spent his
time in arranging for the trans-
fer of these lands to Archbishop
Harty.

Mr. Borok then states that he
is not able to allege with certainty
that Kincaid and Whitaker were
the authorized agents of Arch-
bishop Harty at that time, and in
view of this fact alleges in the
alternative that either they were
in reality duly accredited agents
and as such conspired with him
to protect the negotiations and
deceive the plaintiff, (Borok), to
the end that the archbishop might
purchase the land directly from
its owners, thus depriving the
plaintiff of his just compensation
as broker and of the money ad-
vanced by him and the service
which he rendered and the time
spent by him, or that they were
not the archbishop's accredited
representatives, and therefore de-
frauded the plaintiff by represent-
ing themselves as such.

In conclusion, the complaint
alleges that whether or not Kin-
caid and Whitaker were the
accredited representatives of the
archbishop, the latter did pur-
chase the lands in question di-
rectly from their owners, thus
depriving the plaintiff of his rea-
sonable profit, commission, and
reimbursement of the funds ad-
vanced by him.

Judgment is asked in the sum
of P. 22,000 with interest.

BRITISH WAR APPOINTMENTS.

Sketches of the Naval and
Military Commanders

following biographical
concerning Field Marshal
John French and Vice

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who
have been appointed respectively
to the commands of the British
military and naval services, will
be read with interest.

Field-Marshal Sir John French
is one of the most distinguished
soldiers of the present day, being
in particular famous for his ability
as a cavalry officer. He made his
reputation in the South African
War, when he carried out the
flanking movements by means of
which the English Army swept
northwards, finally to take Pre-
toria.

He also led the flying column
which relieved Kimberley, an
event which was one of the first
signs of the turn of fortune in
the war. Sir John French con-
stantly displayed great personal
bravery, and eye-witnesses testi-
fied to his remarkable sang froid
under heavy fire.

Like Earl Roberts and Earl Kit-
chener, he is immensely popular
with the Army and the public.
His age is 61.

Sir John French, like another
distinguished field-marshal, Sir
Evelyn Wood, began life in the
cavalry service. His father was a
captain in the Royal Navy, and
wanted his son to follow in his
footsteps; but after four years' ser-
vice as a cadet and as a mid-
shipman on the Britannia he
decided he preferred the Army,
which he entered in 1874, then
being 22 years of age.

At first he obtained a commis-
sion in the 8th Hussars, but
shortly afterwards transferred to
the 19th. In 1880 he was a cap-
tain and in 1884 was promoted
to a majority. In the same year he
saw his first active service, being
one of the Camel Corps which
made a desperate dash across
the Bayuda Desert in connection
with the Gordon relief expedi-
tion. He was present at the bat-
tles of Abu Klea and Metemah
and arrived in Khartoum to find
that Gordon was dead.

Colonel of Hussars.

Five years later he was made
commander of his regiment; in
1893-4 he served as A.A.G. of
Cavalry on the staff; in 1895 he
was appointed A.A.G. at head-
quarters; in 1897 he was appointed
Brigadier to command the 2nd
Cavalry Brigade, and two years
later was transferred to the 1st
Brigade at Aldershot.

Then came the war from which
he was to emerge with the reputa-
tion of being one of the world's
cavalry leaders.

From his Aldershot command
he went straight to Natal, being
appointed Major-General in com-
mand of the cavalry there, despite
opposition on the part of senior
officers, who distrusted his
capabilities for leadership, as shown
in manoeuvres.

To him as commander of the
British troops was owing the
initial victory of Elandslaagte,
a success which was followed up
by the brilliant pursuit of the
5th Lanciers.

It was not in French's way to
retreat, but even in that phase of
warfare he distinguished himself
in a remarkable way. When
the Boers were surrounding
Lady Smith, and while he was
driven to the defensive, Buller, who
had just arrived at the Cape, sent a
telegram urgently commanding
French to join him.

Last out of Lady Smith.

The last train to come into
Lady Smith had brought the naval
guns which proved of such
inestimable value in that garri-
son's defence; the last train to
go out carried with it Sir John
French, reports said, as a passen-
ger in a cattle truck.

He was sent to Colaberg,
where his cavalry actions, carried
on over a front of twenty miles
for three months, held Schoeman,
Delarey, and De Wet in check,
and afforded the commander and
his men invaluable experience of
South African conditions of
warfare.

Then came the relief of Kim-
berley, achieved by Sir John's
dashing exploit of galloping his
division through the Boer lines.
Three days later, although his
men were spent with fighting and
incessant riding, he headed off
Cromer, scattering him in his
retreat at Paardeburg Drift.

NAVAL CONSTABLE CHARGED.

A Scuffle in the Kowloon Depot.

Albert G. Graham, a constable
in the Royal Naval Dockyard,
was charged before Mr. J. R.
Wood, this morning, at the Police
Court, with misconducting him-
self while on duty in the Kowloon
Depot of the Royal Naval Yard.

The inspector in charge of the
case said that the matter had been
brought before the Commadore,
and he had declined to deal with
it, ordering that the defendant
should be brought before a civil
magistrate.

The magistrate pointed out to
the man that the maximum
penalty for the offence with which
he was charged was a fine of
\$200, or imprisonment for six
months. The defendant pleaded
not guilty.

The inspector in charge of the
case also said that, as far as he
could make out, the defendant was
on duty at Kowloon and some re-
marks passed between the ser-
geant there and the defendant;
and the defendant was alleged
to have used improper language,
inviting him outside to fight.

His Worship, in the absence of
a witness that the prosecu-
tion wished to call, adjourned the case
until to-morrow and enquired
about the custody of the defend-
ant. It was stated that the
Commadore declined to have the
man in the yard, and on that he
was remanded in police custody
until to-morrow.

Later, by a terribly exhausting
march, French's division joined
Lord Roberts in his main advance,
and was constantly in action. In
the battle of Diamond Hill, June
11 and 12, 1900, French, by a
magnificent stand, held a greatly
superior force for forty-eight
hours.

During these latter operations
Sir John French and his men,
exposed to the wildest weather,
were out off from the commis-
sariat, and were hard pressed to
find sufficient food supplies on
the high veldt.

Finally, although seriously
worn in health by his unceasing
activities and anxieties, Sir John
French undertook the "difficult
task of keeping down the rebels
in Cape Colony.

Since the war, Sir John has
rendered priceless service in
raising the standard of the tactics
and organization of the Home
Forces. Owing to his initiative
the doctrine of our leaders and
staff has been brought into line
with modern thought and
practice.

Sir John commanded the First
Army Corps from 1901 to 1907,
was Inspector-General of the
Forces from 1907 to 1911, when
he became A.D.C. General to the
King; and has been Chief of the
Imperial Staff since that year.

The rank of Field-Marshal was
given to him in 1913. He has
been a frequent visitor to
foreign manoeuvres, and a keen
student of military theory.

The Naval Command.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Rush-
worth Jellicoe, K.C.B., who has
been appointed to the supreme
Command of the Fleet, is 54
years of age. He has been Second
Sea Lord of the Admiralty since
1912. Entering the Navy in
1872, he served in the Egyptian
War of 1882, while, a year later,
he secured three first-class certi-
ficates in passing for Lieutenant,
and secured a special \$80 prize
at the Royal Naval College.

When Commander, in 1888,
he was wrecked in Victoria.

He served in China from
1895 to 1901, and was in com-
mand of the Naval Brigade
during the attempted relief of
the Peking Legations in 1900,
serving as Chief of Staff to Vice-
Admiral Sir Edward Seymour.

He was severely wounded at
Peitsang; for his services he
received the O.B. decoration.
From 1905 to 1907 he was
Director of Naval Ordnance,
served as Rear-Admiral in the
Atlantic Fleet in 1907-08, was a
Lord Commissioner of the Ad-
miralty and Controller of the
Navy from 1908 to 1910,
commanded the Atlantic Fleet in
1910-11 and commanded the
Second Squadron of the Home
Fleet in 1911-12. For his services
in China he had conferred on him
by the Emperor of Germany the
Order of the Red Eagle 2nd
Class (with swords).

REPORTED NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

OFFICIAL DENIAL BY
GOVERNMENT.

NO SUCH EVENT REPORTED
TO THE AUTHORITIES.

We are officially informed by
the Colonial Secretary that there
is no foundation for the rumour
which has been freely circulated
in the Colony, to the effect that
there has been an Anglo-German
naval engagement in the North
Sea.

No such engagement has been
reported by telegram to the
Government.

AVIATION AND WAR.

An American's View.

Mr. Tom Gunn, the Chinese
aviator, is expected to arrive in
the Colony next week. His
manager, Mr. Mike Newman,
who has already been here for
some days, made some remarks
to the Telegraph the other day, on
aviation in time of war, which
should prove of singular interest
to our readers at the present
moment.

Pointing out that it is only a
question of a few years before all
warfare will take place in the air,
Mr. Newman proceeded to argue
that the aeroplane must in-
evitably bring about universal
peace, for the simple reason that
war will then prove far too ex-
pensive.

"England," he remarked,
"has already aeroplanes that
carry machine guns, and is
making most wonderful strides
towards complete fitness for
aerial warfare. It is only during
the last year or so that she and
Germany have really been coming
on in this way; till then France
was at the top of the tree. At
the present moment, Germany
holds the record for duration,
while France holds the distance
and altitude records.

"Meanwhile, however, England
has to-day the pattern of what
aviators call a 'self-stabilized'
machine, the special advantage of
which is that any novice can
manipulate it. It can go
at any angle in any
direction, and is easier than
driving a horse. Its extreme
simplicity was demonstrated
some time back by the
British Army authorities who put
a raw recruit to drive one. He
made a flight of over twenty-
eight minutes, and proved that it
is next to impossible for it to go
wrong or to lose its equilibrium."

"I have just said that
England comes third as
a flying Power; but she has
always done her work in so close-
mouthed a fashion that it is
impossible to say with certainty
what position she occupies.
What it really comes to is this:
that in a tight corner the quick-
est thinker wins; the
English are a remarkably
quick-thinking people and so have
it in them to be the most suc-
cessful in aviation.

"Now Germany has an inven-
tion which, she claims, can bring
down an aeroplane; a field gun
that can shoot six and seven
thousand feet. As, however, this
has not been demonstrated, there's
not much to say about it. Per-
sonally I believe the British army
planes are too well armed and
too well piloted for them to take
much harm against an enemy,
whether on the ground or in the
air."

Mr. Newman added that, were
England to send out at the pre-
sent moment for volunteer
aviators, at least two hundred
would be ready to go from the
United States; himself and Mr.
Gunn among them. Mr. Gunn
is, we understand, an American
Chinese, and a graduate of the
University of California. He
claims to be the pioneer of
Chinese aviation, and is the
holder of all his own machine.

INSURANCE PETITION.

Decision in China Fire Insurance Co. Petition.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Gompertz (Chief Justice) gave his decision in an application in the matter of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, for sanction to certain alterations in the memorandum stating the objects of the company.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., instructed by Mr. Jedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Sisk and Master, made the application.

The Chief Justice said:—This is the petition of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, a company registered in Hongkong under the Companies Ordinance 1895 for the alteration of the objects of the company proposed to be effected by special resolution.

The company was established in 1870, with a capital of \$2,000,000 divided into 20,000 shares of \$100 each. All these shares have been issued at \$20 per share and have been paid up. The company has had a highly successful career and is in a very strong position. It has built up in the course of its business a large and other accumulated funds of \$1,000,000, extra reserve of \$877,588, exchange investment and fluctuation account of \$74,202 and it has a 31st December, 1913, at credit of working account, the sum of \$420,277 34. Hongkong currency. Altogether the company may be described as a model company and an example of sound management and successful enterprise.

The company has no debenture debt. This special resolution was passed unanimously at the extraordinary general meeting on 23rd April, 1914, by shareholders representing 90.4 shares and at the confirmatory meeting on 11th May, 1914, by shareholders representing 9.83 shares out of 20,000.

The first point for consideration arises on sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the new objects a clause which in effect enables the company to carry on in addition to the business of fire insurance all kinds of insurance business, except life insurance. Now this is of course a very wide extension of the powers conferred by the objects clause of the old memorandum which runs, I give the words as far as material only: "The objects of which the company is established are the acquisition of gain by the insurance against loss or damage by fire."

and the pursuit of fire insurance generally, and the doing of all such other things as are incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objects."

It is suggested that the general words at the end of the clause comprise to a certain extent some of the objects of the proposed extension, but it is stated that it is desirable to preclude any question or doubt in the matter. I asked for further information as to the additional powers now proposed to be taken and there is now on the file a second affidavit by Mr. Pemberton the Secretary of the Company which fully explains the position.

Apparently when this company was founded in 1870 insurance companies very rarely transacted more than one kind of insurance business and a rough fire and life insurance were sometimes transacted by the same company, the funds were kept separate in the books. As however new companies gradually took power to transact insurance generally, the older companies gradually enlarged their scope.

At the present time of the 28 largest English companies which were originally entitled to carry on one branch of insurance only; seven do it, fire marine and nearly every form of insurance business; six do fire marine and other forms but not life; fifteen do fire and other forms but not marine.

Similarly of eight local companies: four marine companies have recently taken powers to transact fire and other forms of insurance business, excluding life. The result is that as insurers generally prefer to have all their risks covered in one office, a company tied to one form of insurance only must inevitably lose business.

The proposed extension is clearly within the scope of sub-section (d) of section 10. "To carry on some business or businesses which under existing circumstances may, conveniently or advantageously be combined with the business of the company" and it is my duty to confirm it. The Company however expressly disclaims the power to do life insurance business and as Counsel stated that there is no desire to engage either in sickness or in personal accident insurance, I am with the assent of the company including these two kinds of business in the disclaimer in sub-section (1) of clause 3 by the addition of the words "or of insurance against sickness or personal accident."

The only other outstanding point here is whether this very considerable extension of the scope of the company's business should be followed by a change in its name. I suggested the addition of the words "and General" after the words "China Fire" in the title. On this point the company left themselves in my hands suggesting however that any alteration might be prejudicial to its business in other countries where perhaps its identity is not so well established as it is in China and Japan. It was further pointed out that the new lines of business with which it is proposed to deal will be subsidiary to the main purpose of the company which will remain the undertaking of fire insurance; and again it was shown that the English companies which have in recent years obtained similar extensions have retained their original name free from alteration. I think that twenty years ago the policy of the Courts with regard to the alteration of a company's name was more stringent than it has recently become. See *In re Indian Mechanical Gold Company* 1891 3 Ch 538; *In re Foreign and Colonial Government Trust* 1891 2 Ch. 395; *In re Government Stock* 1892 1 Ch. 597.

In all these cases alteration of the name was required to correspond with the extension of objects. On the other hand, in the case of *In re British Steamship Limited* 1900 W.N. 24, a company limited to a single steamship acquired the power of holding any number of steamships at the same time but no change of name was ordered.

The cases of the English companies referred to in the affidavits are not reported. But it is clear that similar extensions of objects to those now taken have been acquired at home without change of name.

On the whole I think that I am not here compelled to require the name to be changed and I do not do so.

The next point arises on sub-clause (6) of clause 3 of the altered memorandum—"to invest the funds of the company either by purchase of or loan upon real and personal property (including chattels real) stocks, shares or securities, or in such other manner as may be from time to time determined." This is a matter which has given me some difficulty.

There is a series of cases beginning with *In re Barmes's Banking Corporation* L. R. 3 Ch. 105 and ending with *In re Lands Allotment Company* 1894 1 Ch. 616 in which the general principle is laid down that, in the absence of clear power, it is beyond the province of one trading corporation to become a shareholder in another and to apply its funds for that purpose.

In *Barmes's* the Court of Appeal held that the Contract Corporation did in fact possess that special power under its memorandum of association.

In *In re Asiatic Banking Corporation* L. R. 4 Ch. 252 it was held that though buying the shares of another company, as a speculation, would have been *ultra vires*, the company had as bankers the power to make advances on the deposit of shares and to do all such acts as were reasonable and proper for making the security available.

In *In re Financial Corporation* 28 W. R. 760 the general principle was affirmed but the memorandum of association was held to confer the necessary authority.

In the case of the British

Nation Life Assurance S. O. D. 769 there was, under clause 119 of the deed of settlement, power to invest surplus funds in certain specified shares, and it was held that the language of the clause was such as to negative any broad power of investment in shares generally.

In *In re Lands Allotments Company* 1894 1 Ch. 616 an investment of capital money in shares of another company, not being authorised by the memorandum of association, was held *ultra vires*.

Now my difficulty may be shortly stated—The original memorandum of association of the China Fire gave no such explicit power to invest in shares as is now taken by sub-clause 6.

Unless then it is possible to bring the extended power under one of the sub-sections of section 10 of the Companies Ordinance, is the alteration one that the Court can sanction?

Counsel for the Company relied on the case of *Burford v. Earle* 1892 A. C. 83. The principle there laid down is that the disposition of undivided profits is entirely a matter of internal management. The Court has no jurisdiction to interfere. Whether therefore the undivided portion is retained to credit of profit and loss or carried to reserve, it may lawfully in the absence of express power be invested in such securities as the directors may select, subject to the control of a general meeting. The power is treated as an implied power which may of course be excluded by express provision.

If it is a rigid principle of law that one company cannot without express authority become a partner in a different undertaking by purchasing shares then it matters little whether the investment is made out of surplus profits or out of ordinary capital—the result is the same.

But it is urged that the earlier cases deal only with capital and say nothing about the surplus profits.

The *Lands Allotment* case was clearly concerned with capital only. The case of the British Nation Life turned on the point that there was a limited power of investment of surplus funds but no general power to invest in shares.

I think Mr. Sharp's argument was a very cogent one, that the Privy Council in *Burford v. Earle* cannot be supposed to have lost sight of these earlier cases. If the Board had considered the case before them to be on the same footing they must inevitably have dealt with them and either disapproved or differentiated the case under consideration. Yet not one case of that earlier series was cited by Counsel or noticed in the judgment.

Again, in support of the proposition that such investment is now treated as matter of internal management, Counsel referred me to clause 99 of Table A in the Companies Ordinance 1911. There the investment of undivided profits is left to the discretion of the directors. The Statutory memorandum in the schedule, which is of course very short, is entirely silent on this point.

Now the Articles of Association of the China Fire Insurance give very full powers of investment, and on the authority of *Burford v. Earle* those powers as far as regards surplus funds may be properly dealt with in the Articles.

But investment powers sometimes find a place in the memorandum—instances are the British Crown Assurance Association and the Commercial Union Assurance Company, well-known English corporations which do business here.

Similar alterations to that now before me have been sanctioned by the Court in the memorandum of local companies—the Union Insurance of Canton and the China Traders Insurance. I see no reason why a implied power inherent in the constitution of the company should not be explicitly set out in the memorandum if the shareholders desire it. The Court has power to sanction alterations which substitute a complete new set of objects in modern form for the old concise and imperfectly expressed objects. See the case of *The Euphrates Company* W.N. 1904 23 and other cases referred to in *Palmer* 1209 10th Ed.

Again, it was pointed out to me that an insurance company

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which is from the nature of its business liable to meet heavy claims in cash at short notice must necessarily keep a large proportion of its assets in an easily realisable form. This company has its board in Hongkong; it works on a silver basis and claims upon it are payable in silver. Its reserves must therefore to a large extent be invested in the Colony. But the area for local investment being very limited it is difficult to see how the company would place its funds if it were debarrd from the purchase of local shares.

Absence of this power would cause great inconvenience and it may be that the alteration proposed falls within subsection (a) of section 10 of the Ordinance as enabling the company to carry on its business more economically, and more efficiently. This would perhaps in itself justify the proposed alteration. I prefer however to base my sanction on the broader ground; that the alteration merely sets out a power already inherent in the company's constitution.

In order to bring this case strictly within the principle of *Burford v. Earle* I propose with the full assent of Counsel to add in sub-clause 6 the words "other than the paid up capital" after the word "company" in the first line, thus limiting the generality of the proposed alteration.

I have to express my obligations to Counsel for the extremely able and lucid manner in which they have dealt with the authorities so as to remove what at one time I felt to be a serious difficulty.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The Government Gazette makes the following notifications:—

No launch, junk or other vessel shall approach within 150 yards of Stony-cutter's Island on any side or they are liable to be fired on.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama	Aki Maru* Capt. Noma Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 T. 12,500	[THURS., 13th Aug. at 4 p.m. TUE.-DAY, 23rd Aug.]
*Not calling at Shanghai.			
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 9,300 T. 13,300	[WEDNES., 26th Aug. at noon. WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.]
CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date	T. 12,500	[SATURDAY, 18th Aug.]
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Colombo Maru Capt.	T. 5,000	[MONDAY, 17th Aug.]
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 9,600	[TUESDAY, 25th Aug. at 5 p.m.]
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	T. 12,500	[WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug.]
KOBE & Yokohama	Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	T. 20,000	[WEDNES., 12th Aug. at 11 a.m.]

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.			
YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class.....\$133	\$122	\$103	\$5
2nd class.....\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	8th Aug. at m'night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	11th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIENSIN.....	Kueichow	16th Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Chinhua	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation in midships; electric fans fitted; extra water-tanks on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 6th July, 1914.

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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1914.

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From	En route on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjibanas.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibahong.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibodas.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibanoek.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibajap.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibini.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai
Tjibaroem.....	S'hai	1st half Aug.	S'hai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Nippon Maru*	11,000 - 18 knots	From H'kong Tues., 8th Sept.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong Tues., 22nd Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

*Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Selyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams		31st July 10 a.m.
Empire		28th Aug.
St. Albans		18th Sept.
Eastern		9th Oct.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching.....	W. C. Passmore.	
Haiyang.....	A. E. Hodgins.	

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.*

Haitan..... J. W. Evans..... SATURDAY, 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.

*Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart..... THURS., 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

During the months of July and August First-Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.
Notice is hereby given that the
Sinking of mail signal guns from
the Customs Signal Station at
Footang, is discontinued.

A Ministry of shipping.

The Titanic disaster showed

that the Board of Trade had distinctly

fallen behind as regards regulations for safety at sea. In

the House of Commons recently a

number of members raised the

whole question of the control of

shipping by the Department in a

very interesting discussion, which,

as too often happens, was only

limited to by a handful of mem-

bers. Timber deck loads, Sunday

work, foreign sailors, sanitary

conditions were all raised and re-

plied to by Mr. Burns, who, how-

ever, made an unexpected criti-

cism of those who expect greater

efficiency from merely appointing

more officials—an obvious hit at

his colleague the Chancellor. He

pointed out, however, that it

would be unwise to mix up all

these questions at the next In-

ternational Conference, which

was specifically called to

consider timber deck loads.

The suggestion that our

shipping is important enough to

justify a separate Ministry is in-

teresting. The duties of the

Board are certainly becoming so

varied and numerous that any

steps to relieve it would be well

worth considering.

Insurance on Liner Venterland.

It is understood that the

Venterland cost about £175,000

to build. About £300,000 has

been insured in Hamburg against

all risks, about £160,000 against

the risk of total loss, and about

£140,000 has been effected in

London. On this basis about

£800,000 has been insured with

underwriters, leaving a value of

£1,250,000 still to be accounted

for. Part of this amount may be

expected to be insured in the new

insurance combination in which

the Hamburg-American, North

German Lloyd, Cunard, and

White Star companies participate,

and part will no doubt be borne

by the Hamburg-American Line

itself. The insurance effected

in London is of a strictly

limited nature, for underwriters

will only be called upon to

pay any claim there may be

in excess of no less a sum

than £300,000. Yet they

have only been accepting very

moderate lines. Their attitude

toward the insurance on the

Venterland and on similar

great ships is interesting, says

Shipping Illustrated. Briefly,

they recognize that everything

that is humanly possible will be

done to prevent the occurrence of

any mishap to these huge vessels.

The amount of capital expended

in the ships is so immense that it

is obviously to the interests of

their owners to keep them actively

employed; they cannot afford

them to be laid up. Further, the

popularity of a boat with the

public counts for a very great

deal. These considerations do not

apply to the same extent at any

rate to ordinary cases of steamers,

especially when freights are

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1914.

THE WAR.

STARTLING NEWS.

GERMANS COMPLETELY REPULSED BY BELGIANS.

Also fleeing before French Cavalry.

GERMAN MINE-LAYER SUNK.

Aug. 5, 9 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels, reporting at 5.30 o'clock, states that there has been heavy fighting near Florin.
The Germans were completely repulsed, and were unable to renew the attack on Liege.

Aug. 6, 2.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels states it is officially reported that counter-attacks have repulsed all assaults of the Germans in the vicinity of Liege.
The forts are practically unharmed.

King Albert has gone to the front in command of the Belgian and French troops.

His proclamation, which has been issued, states that "Our haughty neighbour has torn up the treaty and attacked us because we refused to forfeit our honour. I am confident our soldiers will triumph in the sacred cause."

Reuter's correspondent at Bern reports that German cavalry, fleeing from the French cavalry, took refuge in Switzerland and have been interned.

The Austrians have made no progress at Belgrade.
Semi-official reports from Vienna state that the cannonade was resumed yesterday, and Serbian aggressiveness has been evidenced at Nish. A telegram states that volunteers crossed the River Save and planted the Serbian flag on the Austrian bank.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague reports that Queen Wilhelmina has declared a part of Holland to be in a state of war.
From Seattle, Reuter's correspondent states that Canada has purchased two submarines completed for Chile.

German Vessel Sunk.

Aug. 6, 8.5 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Amphion sank the German mine-layer, Konigin Luise, at noon.

Dominion Offers.

Aug. 5, 8.50 p.m.
The House of Lords asked what course the Imperial Government would take regarding the offers from the Dominions. Lord Emmott replied that, though there was no immediate necessity for acceptance of the offers, the Government would not hesitate to avail themselves of same when necessary.

Germany's Devious Policy.

Aug. 6, 4.5 a.m.
A Bluebook has been published containing the correspondence relative to the European crisis, and it shows Sir Edward Grey's struggle to save peace, and Germany's devious diplomacy.

The most interesting despatches are those of Sir W. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey, on July 20, recording a conversation with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. The latter, fearing a European conflagration, offered to respect French territory in return for British neutrality. Sir W. Goschen asked about the French colonies and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg replied that he was unable to give any undertaking thereon.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Sir W. Goschen, stated on July 30, that such a bargain at the expense of France would be a disgrace from which the good name of Great Britain would never recover.

The Rt. Hon. Sir M. de Bunsen, in a despatch to Sir Edward Grey on July 30, privately informed him that the German Ambassador had telegraphed to the Kaiser the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia before it was despatched.

Sir Edward Grey, on August 4, demanded the release of British ships detained in German ports, in contravention of International Law.

Germany threatens Italy.

Aug. 6, 4.50 a.m.
The Paris papers report that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy, threatening war, unless she supports the allies.

America's Demands.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that representations have been made to Germany for the immediate release of Americans dwelling there.

Torpedo Boat Sinks.

In the recent mobilisation a torpedo boat, believed to be German, sank off Gjedser, Denmark, through an explosion. 30 persons were drowned.

Germans Retreating Before Belgians.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels says it is officially stated that 25,000 Belgian troops at Liege took the field with a most extensive front on August 5. They showed extraordinary endurance repelling the repeated vigorous attacks of 40,000 Germans of the Seventh Corps. The Belgians then counter-attacked and were completely successful, the Germans retreating, a portion of them entering Holland.

The Belgians picked up 800 wounded.

An attack by the Tenth Corps is expected to-night.

Belgians Bring down Zeppelin.

The papers state that a shot fired from a Belgian fort at Liege on Tuesday brought down a Zeppelin.

THE WAR.

FURTHER PROCLAMATIONS.

Loans and Commercial Intercourse.

The following proclamations were issued yesterday:
BY THE KING.

GEORGE R.I.
A Proclamation notifying that British Subjects contributing to a Loan raised on behalf of the German Emperor, or contracting with the German Government, will be guilty of High Treason, as adhering to the King's Enemies.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor.

And whereas it constitutes adherence to Our enemies for any of Our subjects or persons resident or being in Our dominions during the continuance of the state of war to contribute to or participate in or assist in the floating of any loan raised on behalf of the said Emperor, or to advance money to or enter into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Emperor or his Government (save upon Our Command), or otherwise to aid, abet, or assist the said Emperor or Government.

Now, therefore, We do hereby warn all Our Subjects and all persons resident or being in Our dominions who may be found doing or attempting any of such treasonable acts as aforesaid that they will be liable to be apprehended and dealt with as traitors, and will be proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord 1914 and in the fifth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY THE KING.
A PROCLAMATION.
GEORGE R.I.

Whereas a state of war exists between Us and the German Emperor.

And whereas it is contrary to law for any person resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions to trade or have any commercial intercourse with any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the German Empire without Our permission.

And whereas it is therefore expedient and necessary to warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions of their duties and obligations towards Us, Our Crown, and Government.

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and we do hereby warn all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in Our dominions:

Not to supply to or obtain from the said Empire any goods, wares, or merchandise, or to supply to or obtain the same from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to supply to or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise for or by way of transmission to or from the said Empire, or to or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein, nor to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for, or coming from the said Empire, or for or from any person resident, carrying on business, or being therein:

Nor to permit any British ship to leave for, enter, or communicate with any port or place in the said Empire:

Nor to make or enter into any new marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire, nor under any existing policy or contract of insurance to make any payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action

of His Majesty's forces or of those of any ally of His Majesty's:

Nor to enter into any new commercial, financial, or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire:

And We do hereby further warn all persons that whoever in contravention of the law shall commit, aid, or abet any of the aforesaid acts will be liable to such penalties as the law provides:

And We hereby declare that any transactions to, with, or for the benefit of any person resident, carrying on business, or being in the said Empire which are not treasonable and are not for the time being expressly prohibited by Us either by virtue of this Proclamation or otherwise, and which but for the existence of the state of war aforesaid would be lawful, are hereby permitted.

And We hereby declare that the expression "person" in this Proclamation shall include any body or person corporate or unincorporate, and that where any person has or had an interest in houses or branches of business in some other country as well as in Our dominions, or in the said Empire (as the case may be), this Proclamation shall not apply to the trading or commercial intercourse carried on by such person solely from or by such houses or branches of business in such other country:

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this fifth day of August in the year of Our Lord 1914 and in the fifth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Exportation of Food Prohibited.
The following Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued this morning:—

Proclamations.

No. 11.
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, Governor.
By His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1862 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned either to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong or to be carried coastwise within the said Colony arms ammunition and gunpowder military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man or any or either of such arms ammunition gunpowder stores goods or articles respectively:

And whereas by the fourth section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1862 as renumbered by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that the Governor may whilst any such proclamation is in force permit to be exported or to be carried coastwise or to be water-borne to be exported or carried any particular articles or class of articles the export of which is prohibited by such proclamation to such persons and on such terms and subject to such conditions and regulations as if any as to the Governor may seem fit and may at any time revoke or vary the terms of any such permission:

Now, therefore, I, Sir Francis Henry May, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony do by this Proclamation subject to the provisions of the said fourth section of the said Ordinance prohibit for a period of six months from and including the 7th day of August 1914 to be exported from the Colony of Hongkong the following provisions and victuals namely:—

Butter.
Flour.
Frozen Meat.
Live Cattle.
Oatmeal.
Potatoes.
Rice.
Sugar.
Tapioca.
Tinned Milk.
Tinned provisions of all kinds.

Provided that this proclamation shall not apply to ship's stores.
Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong, this 7th day of August, 1914.

By Command,

CLAUDE SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

God Save The King.

Government Appointments.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Members of a Committee to fix from time to time the maximum price for which any article of food may be sold by retail in the Colony:—

The Honourable Mr. Edward Dudley Cornsden Wolfe, Colonial Treasurer.

The Honourable Mr. Edbert Ansagar Hewett, O.M.G.

The Honourable Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell.

Mr. Alfred Holland Skelton.

Mr. Alan Griffiths Coppin.

7th August, 1914.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL TO-DAY.

A Non-Party Portrait.

All Governments, Liberal and Conservative quite alike in this, are wisely made in two parts. One, the inner—the secret drawer in the Cabinet—holds the few men who are there through great acknowledged ability. No doubt they are there, too—with rare exceptions—thanks more or less to name or family, but the ability is not the less certain and absolutely necessary.

No one could question Mr. Churchill's right through sheer ability—through intellectual gift and force of character—to be assertive in that exclusive inner ring which wields all power. He is there, of course, by his birth and name, but he is there by intellect and will—in other words, through his "personality," for this is what that word which we like to be vague about really means in public life.

Mr. Churchill ran for such a considerable time in double harness with the Chancellor of the Exchequer that everybody naturally, and quite politely, compares them. All agree that they are alike in both being very vivid politicians. The Prime Minister himself has taken them together and described them by one term, saying he was happy in having two colleagues with such a power of "variegated language." But when we have said they are both vivid in personality and are both variegated in speech we about reach the end of the striking likeness between them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is often described as the evil genius of the Cabinet. He certainly appears to be touched with something—an impatient, dangerous, original something—that is clearly apart altogether from political habit and training and from hard work. The touch—a good deal more of it, though—was

felt in the case of Lord Randolph Churchill. We call it genius; and perhaps all we know of its nature is that it is not got by any schooling and that it seems to be a capacity for doing things without taking pains.

A Comparison with Mr. Lloyd George.

The First Lord of the Admiralty hardly gives the impression, as his father did, of this gift. Nor has he given people that idea that he possesses the fervent class sympathy with the masses, engrained and inborn, which drives the Chancellor of the Exchequer into "excesses" of speech which must make a Carnarvon harangue exciting reading for the rest of the Cabinet next morning. People may be all wrong; Mr. Churchill may be as passionate as any man of the masses in the sympathy. But there is that truth—people cannot or will not see him quite in that light. Did not somewhat the same difficulty tell against the strange figure of the French Revolution, Philip Egalité?

In extensive range and in intellectual grip of subject the First Lord of the Admiralty is not excelled, if he is equaled, by any of his colleagues. Action detached Macaulay as historian, and looked on a great deal of his work as infamous, but he confessed in one of his letters that Macaulay's grasp of history was great. A great many people, the whole Unionist Party indeed, dislike Mr. Churchill's politics, but he would be a blind man who was not impressed by Mr. Churchill's grasp and range. He seems to some people to surpass Lord Randolph Churchill in this gift of wide vision or survey. It is notable that Mr. Churchill showed this power quite soon after he had come to the fore in politics. It has been noticeable in speech after speech. He thinks in whole programmes—though whether he thinks closely in all their items is a very different matter.

It is curious to contrast the early part of Mr. Lloyd George's career in politics with Mr. Churchill's. The first for years dared not, or cared not, to enter at all into any of the great public matters of the day. It was always Little Wales and Little Bethel with him—it was ten years ere he got so far as Little England.

The other entered into the field of greater politics and performed there with zest and assertiveness from the start. There is an entertaining suggestion in Mr. Churchill's debut of a young blood just come of age and inheriting, all in the natural order of things, his large estates waiting for him—quite the younger Pitt style indeed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer served something like ten years of apprenticeship: the First Lord of the Admiralty may be said not to have served any apprenticeship. Which had the advantage? At first glance, it seems as if there could not be a moment's doubt—why the man, of course, who got into the first rank straight away! But it may be a far more difficult question than it seems at first sight.

A Changed Style.

In his "wise speeches" Camden tells of a man who succeeded in public life by returning thanks for injuries. It is not the usual way of party leaders; they on the whole prefer the line of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who told his audience the other day that when he is struck he means to hit back. But whether he returns his enemies' blows with interest or not there is nothing more certain than that a man can turn them sometimes to good account. Emerson said he hated being defended. "As long as all that is said is said against me, I feel a certain assurance of success. When I am praised I feel as one that lies unprotected before his enemies." It would make a disreputable

A USEFUL WAR MAP.

We have received from the South China Morning Post a copy of their map of Central Europe, which has been issued at a price of one dollar, and which should prove of great use in following the naval and military movements of the combatants as from time to time reported. The map, which is very clearly lithographed in distinctive colours, is set to a scale of one in 3,000,000. All the principal cities, towns, rivers, etc., likely to be involved in the struggle are shown, while the various frontiers are sharply defined. The map, which will fold into a convenient size, should find a ready sale. It is for sale in a manner which reflects every credit on the publisher's lithographic department.

Meeting for Prayer.

With reference to the state of war now existing among the leading nations of Europe, a meeting for confession and prayer will be held in St. Paul's College, on Monday next, August 10, 1914, at 5.30 p.m. The meeting is open to all. In view of the occasion afforded for public announcement on Sunday next, this notice of meeting is recommended to the attention of the proper authorities in the various churches.

maxim for a man seeking his career through the House of Commons, and it looks as if Mr. Churchill had taken something very much like it to heart.

He may not actually retain thanks for injuries, but he may have pondered over the rebuffs of his opponents and put them to good account. The change in his style, his whole attitude, during the last session or so is one of the most interesting things in the personal side of party politics. Or make the period of change longer and recall the politician who came down to the House and got off against Mr. Balfour, who was leading, a series of clear and daring gibes, obviously prepared overnight and learnt by heart. It is hard to realise that this is the same man who is to-day impressing people on both sides by an air and action of weighty statesmanship.

At the Admiralty.

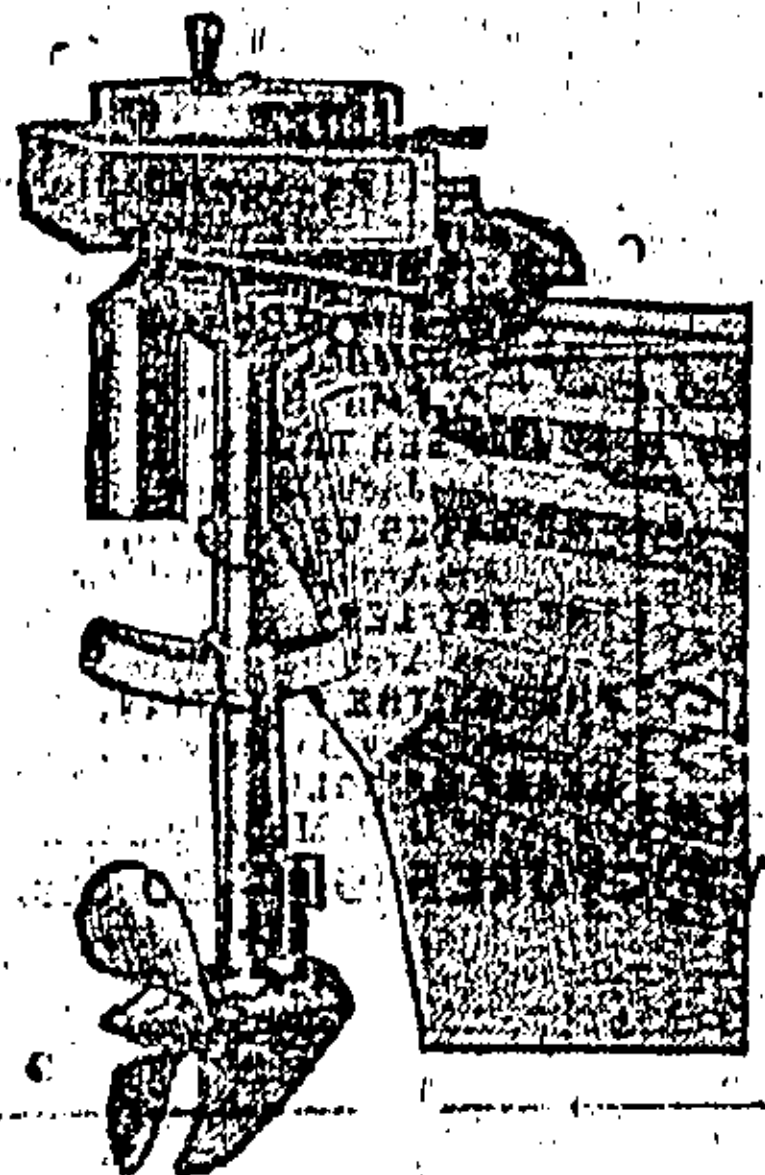
This growth and the broadening process are particularly marked in Imperial matters. Mr. Churchill not long ago appeared for a while as a kind of glorified Little Englander. There is nothing of that nature about the First Lord of the Admiralty. He may run the margin of safety in ships rather fine. His maximum of safety may be at best a minimum. But at least there is the large, clear vision of a power, a thing impossible in a Little Englander or a little Navy mind.

Mr. Churchill is surely the fortunate man of his side. He was fortunate in discovering himself at just the right time. A Radical. And how fortunate he was not to play any leading part in carrying the Insurance Act, the measure whose principle the public dislikes and whose practice it is helplessly confused over. But the best turn of fortune should be that which took him to the Admiralty. No office could have suited him so well the change in his whole style and attitude in politics. No doubt, every public Department is an Educational Office for a man who is going in for statesmanship, but the Admiralty must always be the first and best of schools while England is a World Power.—"G.A.B.D." in the Daily Mail.

EVINRUDE

DETACHABLE ROW BOAT MOTOR

THE EVINRUDE
FOR
PLEASURE.



THE EVINRUDE MOTOR DRIVES A ROWBOAT FASTER THAN THE AVERAGE 5 H.P. GASOLINE LAUNCH, WITH PRACTICALLY ONE-THIRD THE AMOUNT OF GASOLINE. THE ENTIRE INTERIOR OF THE ROWBOAT REMAINS AVAILABLE: NO ROOM IS TAKEN UP BY THE MOTOR, AS IT HANGS OVER THE STERN OF THE BOAT.



IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANYONE TO APPRECIATE THE SPLENDID CONSTRUCTION OF THE MOTOR WITHOUT SEEING IT. THE EVINRUDE IS NOT A TOY; IT IS CONSTRUCTED OF THE FINEST MATERIALS POSSIBLE AND BUILT IN A FACTORY WHICH HAS ONE OF THE MOST FINELY EQUIPPED PLANTS IN THE WORLD.

THE EVINRUDE
FOR
COMMERCIAL USE

PRACTICAL
DEMONSTRATIONS
GIVEN AT ANY TIME.



THE EVINRUDE MOTOR IS AS WELL AND CAREFULLY MADE AS THE FINEST AUTOMOBILE ENGINE. ALL PARTS ARE INTER-CHANGEABLE, AND EACH MOTOR IS GIVEN A SEVERE RUNNING TEST FOR FIVE HOURS BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY. SHOULD ANY PART PROVE DEFECTIVE DUE TO ANY CAUSE OTHER THAN ORDINARY WEAR AND TEAR, ABUSE OR NEGLIGENCE, WE AGREE TO REPLACE IT FREE OF CHARGE AT ANY TIME WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE DATE OF PURCHASE, PROVIDED SUCH PART IS RETURNED TO US. A 2 CYCLE REVERSIBLE GASOLINE MOTOR, EASY TO OPERATE, CLEAN TO HANDLE, WHICH ATTACHES TO ANY ROWBOAT IN LESS THAN ONE MINUTE. IT MAY ALSO BE ATTACHED TO CANOES, DUCK

Take One With You

HERE is a portable detachable motor that fits any rowboat and in less than one minute turns it into an eight mile an hour motor boat. You can carry it everywhere as it weighs but 50 lbs. You can enjoy the pleasures of motor boating wherever you go if you have it.

DETACHABLE ROW-BOAT MOTOR.

Handsome illustrated book will be given away free. All motors are guaranteed. Call to see one at

CARREL'S, BOERNER & Co.

BOATS, YACHTS AND ALL MANNER AND KIND OF SMALL CRAFT. IGNITION BY THE BUILT-IN-REVERSIBLE MAGNETO, WHICH IS PLACED WITHIN THE FLY WHEEL AND PROTECTED FROM INJURY. NO BATTERIES TO CARRY, DRIVES A ROWBOAT EIGHT MILES AN HOUR, A CANOE NEARLY TWELVE. HAS NO RUDDER TO CATCH IN THE WEEDS, STEERS BY A WEEDLESS PROPELLER AND AUTOMATICALLY LUBRICATES ITSELF BY HAVING THE OIL MIXED WITH THE GASOLINE. BUILT IN 2 SIZES: 2 H.P. AND 3 1/2. THE SMALLER SIZE WEIGHS ABOUT 60 POUNDS, AND CARRIES LIKE A SATCHEL. FOR ANYBODY WHO PREFERS A RUDDER IT CAN BE ATTACHED IN A FEW MINUTES.

TO YACHTSMEN IT IS INVALUABLE WHEN BECALMED.

NO OTHER MARINE MOTOR CAN POSSESS THE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF THE EVINRUDE.

CALL AND WE WILL DEMONSTRATE TO YOU THE MARVELLOUS SIMPLICITY OF THE EVINRUDE MOTOR.

THE 2 H. P. MOTOR WEIGHS 50 POUNDS AND CAN BE CARRIED WITH EASE LIKE A VALISE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR SOUTH CHINA

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

HONGKONG, KING'S BUILDING, 3RD FLOOR.

Commercial.

Optimistic Forecast of Philippine Trade.

Various interviews and editorials that have recently appeared in the Manila press on the subject of the condition of business in the Philippine Islands, have aroused considerable interest in the local business community and opened a broad field for comment, says Mr. H. M. Pitt, president of the Manila Merchants Association. The situation is one that might well be called anomalous. In the face of gains in imports and exports and the fact that crops are good and give fair promise for the immediate future, jobbers and distributors in Manila will tell you that business is far from satisfactory and does not compare with preceding or former periods. Exporters would be affected little, if at all, by a depression such as exists, or seems to exist in the islands to-day, but it is a peculiar fact that importers and distributors are affected even though the imports for the first six months of 1914 showed an increase of P.5,400,000 over the corresponding period of 1913. As the exports for the same period are nearly P.7,000,000 greater, the question that very naturally arises is, why should money be scarce and business unsatisfactory with such a large and important element of the commercial population? The only reason that can be assigned for the increase in imports is that during the second half of the calendar year 1913, merchants curtailed purchases and reduced stocks to the minimum. With the opening of the new calendar year comparatively large importations were necessary in order to restore the depleted stocks and meet the actual necessities of trade. Thus the increased imports for the six months ending June, 1914, doubtless represent in part imports that should have been spread over the latter half of the calendar year 1913 had conditions been normal. It is probably a fact that the returns on exports from the Philippines are much less widely distributed among the people than they would be in a more highly developed community. Throughout the province the bulk of the money received from the export crops gravitates into the hands of a comparatively few people. The amount paid to the working men who actually produce the commodities is relatively small, and is not subject to any great change from one period to another, even though conditions may change greatly. The question is what are these people doing with the money? Are they spending it, or using it to develop industry still further, or are they withholding it from circulation? Proof is not lacking that a number of the wealthier residents of the islands have for some months past been sending money to Europe, principally Paris, for investment. It is also a fact that the fixed deposits of Manila banks have increased more than P.1,000,000 during the past 12 months, which clearly indicates the attitude of a considerable element of the wealth-owning class in the islands. That the state of mind prompting such action has been brought about by apprehension due to fear of radical political changes there can be no doubt. There is no better index to general conditions than the real estate market. For the first five months of 1912 transfers in Manila amounted to P.2,248,500. For the first five months in 1913 they dropped to P.1,741,000. For the same period in 1914 they amounted to but P.1,124,100, exclusive of two nominal transfers amounting to P.380,000, which did not involve any actual exchange of money. Thus it is evident that the slump began after the election of a Democratic Congress and President and became more pronounced after the Administration had effected various changes in the Government and personnel. The events of the past few weeks should tend to restore confidence, involve the investment of capital and incite promotion of industry in its various branches. With continued good crops and a lowering up of credits, the fiscal year 1914-15 should prove one of the most if not the most successful that the Philippines have experienced.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day or soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be held an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the proposed Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely due and owing to the Company, and a so to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution therefor of the following words:—"To take, so deal, enforce, release, realize, or opt with any security, now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, or for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit, or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the word "Share" of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76 and 78 be amended.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

ARTICLE 76.—General

Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

ARTICLE 77.—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

ARTICLE 78.—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-Yearly Meeting shall be held on the 30th of June and the 31st of December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be added and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager
Hongkong 21st July, 1913.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINOSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914 will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY 14th AUGUST, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 4th August to Friday 14th August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

The above Association will be closed until further notice from Saturday, 1st August, 1914.

By Order
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 55, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$25,000,000
Reserve Fund: \$10,000,000
Deposits: \$100,000,000
Letters of Credit: \$10,000,000
Bills of Exchange: \$10,000,000
Commercial Letters of Credit: \$10,000,000
Purchases and Sales of Stocks and Shares: \$10,000,000
Travelers' Checks: \$10,000,000

GEORGE WOOD,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, London, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at:
Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, London, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

ISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
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